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4 AMERICANS REPORT ON BOMBING AFTER TRIP TO HANOI; MESSAGE FROM POWs ATTACKS BOMBING

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Four Americans, representatives of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), recently returned from a week-long trip to North Vietnam where they saw first hand the effects of Nixon's stepped up bombing campaign. This is the latest trip to Hanoi and it will be the last for an indefinite period of time. The following article is based on a press conference which they gave upon their return.]

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "The claim by the Dept. of Defense that it can bomb targets with an accuracy of plus or minus six feet through the use of laser guided bombs, along with the photographs and films we took, constitute proof that the United States is intentionally bombing civilians in large numbers in North Vietnam."

So said a spokesman for a four-person delegation which returned to the United States May 29, from a one-week tour of North Vietnam, where they saw and filmed schools, hospitals, urban residential areas, and agricultural areas that had been bombed by B-52s in the past two months. The group, representatives of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), was invited by the North Vietnamese government to investigate and report on the effects of the recent escalation of the U.S. bombing.

They included: Margery Tabankin, President of the National Student Association, from Washington D.C.; Rev. Robert Lecky, editor of American Report from New York City; Dr. Bill Zimmerman, who is with the Medical Aid for Indochina Committee in Boston; and Father Paul Mayer, a teacher at New York Theological Seminary, who is active in the Catholic Peace movement.

At a press conference in New York on May 30, the four described their trip and answered questions about the bombing escalation.

Margery Tabankin explained that the Vietnamese interpret the bombing as an out and out attempt to kill people -- not, as Nixon claims, to destroy military targets. Nixon's hope is that the bombing will demoralize the people of North Vietnam so that they will give up fighting.

But it has had just the opposite effect. She told a story about meeting an 11-year-old boy whose entire family was killed one night while he was staying at a friend's house. When she asked him what he wanted to do, he said that he wanted to fight. "He wasn't demoralized, he wasn't destroyed."

Most of the time was spent in Hanoi, where Bob Lecky said the North Vietnamese were preparing for even more bombing. He described the rows of bomb shelters -- concrete culverts sunk into the ground and covered by stone lids -- that line all the streets of the city. Now instead of one row, there are two. And in the streets of Hanoi, the manufacturing of these shelters goes on continually.

Margery Tabankin said that Hanoi expects massive bombings of the downtown area in the near future, and that the people are prepared for it. Already, most of the city has been evacuated.

During the press conference the group outlined the U.S. bombing. They use anti-personnel bombs, mainly pellet bombs, when bombing the fields in a rural area. Since these bombs are not effective against concrete, they're not wasted in the villages where people can stay inside their homes or in shelters. There were no craters in the fields -- the usual evidence of demolition bombs -- only the metal and plastic pellets which can cover areas equivalent to several football fields.

For the villages, they use demolition bombs that destroy the buildings, and then follow them up if necessary with anti-personnel weapons.

The visitors explained that the three bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong on April 16 followed a logical pattern. The second time around, after using demolition bombs on the first trip, the U.S. planes dropped pellet bombs to hit the people who had come out to gather the wounded, and clean up the area. The second and third trips caught the hospitals in the area where the wounded were being treated.

Father Mayer said that in one village, Phuc Loc, the people never knew the planes were coming. One man told him it sounded "like a great wind and thunder." They didn't know why their village, far from any conceivable military targets, had been selected for destruction.

While in Hanoi the group also visited the office of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, where they received the latest reports from South Vietnam. Six out of thirteen divisions from the Saigon army (ARVN) are completely destroyed, they were told, and another two are out of action. Half of the ARVN artillery has been captured.

While they were away the PCPJ delegation was able to keep up-to-date about what was going on in the United States. The North Vietnamese are very well informed, and follow the anti-war movement's activities closely. And while they realize that the movement cannot end the war by itself, Bill Zimmerman said they feel that "there are certain things Nixon cannot do because of the anti-war movement in the United States."

In and around Hanoi, the group reminded the press, are prisoner-of-war camps -- now in some danger of being the target of U.S. attacks. The PCPJ delegation met with eight prisoners in one of those camps -- pilots shot down during the course of the air war (some as recently as February of this year). "We really realize now what it is like to live under bombs," one of them told the group. And they urged people in the United States to take action to end the war.

"It is very important that you take us seriously," one of the pilots told Bob Lecky as they left. The delegation brought this message back,

along with a statement addressed to Congress that the eight prisoners had written and signed, and 306 letters from the prisoners to their families. (These letters bring the total number of letters received form POWs to well over 6,000.)

The statement reads:

Despite the bombing halt announcement of 1968 the President ordered the resumption and authorized the continuation of the bombing of North Vietnam and a variety of excuses to justify the raids. On Sunday morning April 16, 1972 the peace of Hanoi and Haiphong were shattered by American bombs. Many innocent people died a totally needless and senseless death.

We, the detained Americans in Hanoi cannot help but be struck by the futility of such actions. We have come to know the Vietnamese people and we know that no bombing or no threat of death is going to still the spirit that lives in them. We believe that widespread bombing of North Vietnam serves only to turn world opinion more strongly against the United States and risks the death and capture of many more Americans, as well as endangering the lives of those already held captive.

No bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong will cause the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or the Government of North Vietnam to come begging for peace, for while they truly desire peace, it will not be a peace short of freedom and independence. No bombing of North Vietnam serves to make the withdrawal of American forces any safer. It only makes it more likely that they cannot be withdrawn at all, and serves only as an admission of the failure of Vietnamization policy.

We appeal to the American people to exercise your rights and respinsibilities to demand an end to the war now. We appeal to the Congress to take firm positive action to go with the words already spoken against the war. The resumption of the Paris peace conference and serious negotiations based on the seven point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government are obvious first steps. We require these steps and much more, Americans, the hope of the world is in your hands. Bring us home now.

Very respectfully,

Walter E. Wilbur, Commander U.S. Navy
captured June 1968
David Hoffman, Commander U.S. Navy
captured Dec. 1971; stationed USS Coral Sea
Kenneth J. Fraser, Capt. U.S. Navy
captured Feb. 1972, stationed Korat, Thailand
Lynn E. Guenther, Capt. U S. Air Force
captured Dec. 1971, stationed Nakoon Phan, Thai.
Edison W. Miller, Lt. Col. Marine Corps
captured Oct. 1967, stationed Korat, Thailand
James D. Cutter, Capt. U.S Air Force
captured Feb. 1972, stationed Korat, Thailand
Edwin A. Hawley, Jr., Capt. U S Air Force
captured Feb. 1972, stationed Udorn, Thailand
Norris A. Charles, Jr., Lt. jg U.S. Navy
captured Dec. 1971, stationed USS Coral Sea

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CITIZENS' COMMISSION INTERDICTS PLANES AT PA MILITARY BASE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The month of May saw an explosion of demonstrations, building seizures, highway blockings and confrontations with police, directed against the bombing and mining in Vietnam. One group in Pennsylvania chose a particularly direct form of exemplary action -- and they called the following communique in to Resist, a Boston-based anti-war organization, to describe it:

"On May 30 several C-310 transport planes were made unusable as they sat on the runway at Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa. The Citizens Commission to Interdict War Materials has carefully chosen ways which do not endanger life, in contrast to the Nixon administration's desperate efforts to impose the Thieu regime on the people of South Vietnam.

Certain electrical, hydraulic and mechanical components from these war transport planes have been removed while other parts were made inoperative.

This action occurs appropriately on the traditional Memorial Day, for we best remember those killed in war by protecting the lives and rights of those not yet made victims of war.

It is also appropriate that this action occurs at a combination Air Force Tactical Air Reserve and Naval Air Station since these groups are complicit in the current U.S. government's efforts to strangle Vietnam into submission by blocking all its trade with other countries. We know well that the effects of the action are limited -- the war, devastation, and injustice persist -- but we will continue to work with many people in diverse types of actions not only to impede the U.S war against Indochina but also to build a more just and human society."

The commanding officer at the Willow Grove Air Station has confirmed that at least three planes were damaged. After rendering the planes inoperative, members of the Citizens Commission decorated one of them, which was visible from the road, with an omega and peace symbol, and the words, Bread Not Bombs.

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GAY LIBERATION LITERATURE SERVICE LAUNCHED

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- A Gay Liberation Literature Service has been organized by the staff of Gay Sunshine, a radical gay monthly. For a free price list of books, pamphlets and magazines by gay men and lesbians, write to Gay Liberation Literature Service, P.O. Box 40397, San Francisco, Cailfornia 94140.

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Pay your June bills when you get them,
send us copies of your publication,
and call us with any hot news!

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AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY:
"WE WERE ALL THERE"

by Robert Hinton

LIBERATION News Service

[*Editor's note: Thousands of black Americans took to the streets of Washington on May 27 to demonstrate their support for African Liberation struggles against Portuguese colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and against white minority regimes in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa. The large turnout dramatized the spreading awareness of African liberation movements and it served notice that growing numbers of people in this country are learning about the role that the U.S. government and corporations have played in propping up the Portuguese and the white settler regimes of southern Africa.*

Robert Hinton, a black staff member for Colonial Times, a community newspaper in Washington, took part in the demonstration and wrote the following account.]

WASHINGTON (LNS)--It was African Liberation Day and we were all there--Africans, African-Americans, Afro-Americans, Blacks, Negroes and even a handful of Colored People--there to demonstrate our solidarity with the liberation movements on the African continent.

Last fall, Brother Owusu Sedaukai (Howard Fuller), Mwalimu (President), of the Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, North Carolina, spent 45 days in Mozambique, with the guerrillas of FRELIMO who are fighting to drive Portuguese colonialism from their country.

When he asked FRELIMO what blacks in the United States could do to aid that movement he was told to mobilize the brothers and sisters here to publicly demonstrate their "support for the struggle they (FRELIMO, et al.) were waging; protest U.S. involvement in southern Africa; and protest the suppression of liberation movements by European settler colonies.

So, it was African Liberation Day, the first expression of our support, and we were all there to be heard.

May 27 was chosen for the demonstration because the Organization of African Unity [an organization made up of the independent states of Africa] had designated that day as "World Solidarity Day with the Peoples of Africa."

Promptly at 11 am, Saturday, May 27, thousands of us, maybe as many as 20,000, stepped off from Malcolm X Park (formerly Meridian Hill Park) in Washington's black community and took our message down Florida Avenue to the Portugese, Rhodesians and South Africans hiding next door to the McNamaras and Fulbrights in Washington's rich white ghetto.

Just as the march reached Connecticut Avenue, a siren screamed from DuPont Circle and the air grew tense--but well-tuned ears soon realized that what we heard was not the soprano of a police car, but the contralto of an ambulance.

An old white woman coming from the Safeway supermarket had fainted on the corner as the march approached. The ambulance--its way cleared by march marshalls--swept her up and away to the rhythm of the congas.

The line of march proceeded up Connecticut Avenue and stopped at the bridge across Rock Creek Park, near the Portuguese Embassy.

Washington has a law forbidding you to demonstrate within five hundred feet of the embassy you're after. We kept our distance, but the message was delivered anyway

The march proceeded across Calvert Street to 29th Street where the Rhodesians, trying to hide, had taken down their flag.

But we knew where they were and since they don't have diplomatic status, we marched right up to their front door. There was no singing or chanting, no speeches or threats, just thousands of angry black people standing shoulder to shoulder in the narrow tree-lined street in front of the Rhodesian Information Center.

We then marched quietly through Rock Creek Park, from the Rhodesians to the South Africans.

At Massachusetts Avenue, we discovered that in addition to the "wonderful police protection" we had received all along the march route, there was a line of Metropolitan Police Scout Cars, as far as they eye could see down the shady dirt path leading to Montrose Park.

The Rev. Douglass Moore of Washington's Black United Front, turned his back on the police cars and told the South Africans that we intended to reclaim our Azania (the African name for South Africa).

"We must be involved in the liberation of our people's land in Africa," he had said earlier. "African Liberation Day is an opportunity for all Blacks to unite and fight for the liberation of our ancestral land."

We then proceeded down Massachusetts Avenue's Embassy Row, and on to the U.S. State Department which was closed.

From the State Department we marched to Lumumba Square, to be met by hundreds more, including tourists who thought the monument they came to see was still dedicated to George Washington.

Every black group with something to sell and every other political group with somebody black to sell it was there with its pitch, its literature and its newspaper.

Black Muslims from the Nation of Islam, dressed in neat dark suits, quiet bow ties and their hair cropped closely, criss-crossed the crowd with "Muhammad Speaks".

The East Coast Panthers with "Right On" and the West Coast Panthers with "The Black Panther" glided about--somehow never meeting.

The Orthodox Muslims introduced their "Al-Islam" and sisters from The Third World Women's Alliance had their "Triple Jeopardy".

Off to the side, the Black Muslim's Shabazz Bakery truck sold chocolate covered whole-wheat donuts, bean pies and pastries. Other vendors with Islamic

more....

names and Arab attire sold jewelry and trinkets. Artists displayed posters and prints of Angela Davis, Nkrumah and Lumumba.

The Socialist Workers Party had a large literature table on the hill behind the crowd and their vice presidential candidate Andrew Pulley argued with a sister from the Panthers about Black Nationalism.

On stage, master of ceremonies Walter Fauntroy, a Baptist minister, local leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Washington's non-voting elected delegate to the House of Representatives, introduced Detroit Congressman Diggs. Diggs, chairman of the Africa subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that armed struggle was the only recourse left to black people in southern Africa.

The Rev Fauntroy then introduced Elaine Brown as Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party. Sister Brown like all the other speakers called for black unity and urged the brothers and sisters in the Motherland to carry on their valiant struggle.

The next speaker was Imamu Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones) of Newark who made the most substantive remarks of the day when he called for a black "political structure, a political party, that would run people for office and get them elected."

Don L. Lee read a poem he had written especially for African Liberation Day and as the bright spring day mellowed into sundown, other speakers alternated with musicians. Midwestern tourists drifted down from the monument and sat unnoticed at the edge of the crowd.

It was African Liberation Day and when South Africa truly becomes Azania and Rhodesia can reclaim the name Zimbabwe and the Ovambos of Southwest Africa can think of them as Namibian too, perhaps they'll look back on this day as an important landmark on their hard road to liberation.

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BLACK H.S. STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR: "WE WILL NOT STAND BY"

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--In the days and weeks following Nixon's announcement of the mining of Haiphong Harbor, protests have come from every part of the country. The press responded with a near black-out. Large papers buried stories in the back pages, small papers carried one or two lines about the three dozen people who were shot in Albuquerque. Yet even when things were reported, it was pretty much what was happening at colleges and universities and not at high schools.

But there is action at high schools. In Washington itself, students at the predominantly black Eastern High School put out a leaflet linking Nixon's escalation of the war to his and the Congress' failure to meet the needs of black communities there and throughout the country. After an anti-war rally on their football field on May 10 over 500 students marched to the Capitol where they held another rally and distributed their statement to tourists, Capitol Hill employees and other passing workers.

Since that time the Eastern High School students and students at other high schools in the area got together and held another rally May 12 to commemorate Malcolm X and to protest the war. Plans are being made on ways they can act together around community issues.

The following is the statement that the students at Eastern High School distributed:

"We, the black students of Eastern High School in Washington D.C. wish to express our outrage at President Nixon's escalation of the war, in total disregard of the needs of our community. While billions of dollars are poured into a genocidal slaughter of our brown brothers and sisters in Vietnam, we are starved of a decent education seventeen blocks from the floors of Congress. While so-called 'representatives' express their humanitarian concerns for peoples thousands of miles away, they expose their true hypocrisy by closing their eyes to the ghettos of Washington, D.C., through which they drive to work.

"Now President Nixon asks the same black people that he has shown such contempt, to support an escalation so dangerous that it can only be seen as an escalation of contempt for all the world's poor and powerless people. In the past we have said that this is not our war. But make no mistake. We will not stand by while President Nixon threatens to destroy everything which black brothers and sisters have built with sweat and blood here and around the world.

"Not only do we refuse to give President Nixon the support he requested, it is our duty to assure the world that we will not abide his trickery and deceit. The president asks for decorum while he gives us drugs. He asks for support and gives us the syndicate. Instead of home rule, we have the rule of the night stick and the National Guard. The fruits of our education are inflation and unemployment.

"We will not fight the president's war. Our fight is the survival and improvement of our homes, schools, and community. We will not allow Nixon's military-industrial complex welfare program to continue. Our answer to the president's appeal is this, 'Better to bring the troops home than to bring the war home.'"

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[Thanks to Kathy Takney and Priscilla Poe from the Washington Community Lobby.]

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"When it comes time for the capitalists to hang themselves, they'll be bidding on the price of the rope."

--V.I. Lenin

[See packet #422 for more background on this story]

TOMBS 7 TRIAL BEGINS:
"WE REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO THE UNACCEPTABLE

LIBERATION News Service

"If I am so responsible for the actions of 280 men, then the state of New York is responsible for me and the state of New York should be on trial."

--Curtis Brown (who is acting as his own attorney) in his opening statement to the jury in the case of the Tombs 7

NEW YORK (LNS)--Almost 20 months ago, five prisons all over New York City ignited. For four of them--the Kew Gardens Jail, the Brooklyn House Detention, the Tombs and the Rikers Island Detention Center--the rebellions were both in solidarity with the first prison that rebelled--the Queens House of Detention--and to protest their own conditions. For the Tombs--or the New York Men's House of Detention--it was the second prison rebellion in two months. But then, things hadn't changed much.

Now, 20 months later, things still haven't changed. Men still are squeezed two in a 5 x 8 cell (if the cell is any larger there are three or four men in it), roaches and rats infest the place, guards push heroin, men are teargassed in their cells if the guards feel there is too much noise. The average wait to go to trial (since most people are there because they can't make bail) is still 18 months.

Twenty months after the rebellion, the first three members of the Tombs 7 (Curtis Brown, Nathaniel Ragsdale and Ricardo de Leon)--who are each charged with 72 counts ranging from kidnapping to interference with government administration--have come to trial. Of the five prisons which rebelled in October 1970, this is the only case which has come to trial. It is also one of the first cases stemming from a prison rebellion to come to trial since the beginning of the prison movement in the last few years. For that reason the trial will have great significance for the cases to follow--Attica for example.

The judge (a former DA), Harold Birns, knows that. He has refused a defense request that the jury be taken on a tour of the Tombs. He has refused to allow the defense to get daily transcripts of the trial (which are usually given to the defense in the case of serious felonies). He even demanded on May 18 that the defense submit to him for approval the type of defense it was going to take.

The defense responded that they were going to use the defense of "justification" which, according to the New York Penal Code, says that in "emergency" situations, to prevent "public and private injury" people are justified in commiting acts that would otherwise be considered illegal. There could be no "interference with proper governmental administration" since there was no proper governmental administration because of "cruel and inhuman punishment".

Or as defense attory Henry di Suvero put it "the reign of terror" that controls and dehumanizes life in the Tombs gave inmates "no other means of redress than to do what they did in those days of October 1970. We intend to prove that the Tombs personnel subjugated prisoners to cruel and inhuman punishment and that this official and gross misconduct was inflicted hourly and daily, moment by moment."

Birns rejected that defense. "There is no legal justification for acts of violence commited as a means of obtaining social redress, or, in this case, penal reform."

In fact, Birns finds anything about the prison --the rats, the roaches, the numerous "suicides"--that happened before or after October 2-5, 1970, to be irrelevant. As a spokesman for the New York City Corrections Department put it after the rebellion, "the rebellions were instigated by a few psychopathic radical revolutionaries inside the jails and their supporters on the outside."

Will the jury accept it? Of the 12 jurors, there are four black men, three black women, one Chinese and one Puerto Rican. DA John Fine made sure to keep young people off the jury. In a poll taken by Louis Harris in the beginning of the year, the people interviewed were sympathetic by a two to one margin to the demands of prison rebellions and said "Authorities don't understand inmates' needs." Large numbers said they also agreed with statements that the prisoners "are crying out for attention to their problems", "want better treatment and human respect", "it's a reaction against a bad prison system", "they want more of a voice in how they're treated."

John Fine, who though young, has a growing reputation for prosecuting "dissidents", told the jury that Brown and de Leon were the "generals" of the rebellion and Ragsdale a "commissioned officer". Though none of the hostages were harmed during the rebellion, Fine said that Brown and de Leon ordered the execution of the hostages while Ragsdale would be the executioner.

Yet when Bob Markfield, the other defense attorney, asked Capt. Feltman--the chief administrative correction officer-- if "It is true that when one of the hostages was released, the first thing he did was hug Nathaniel Ragsdale and Curtis Brown", Fine objected and Birns ruled the question out of order.

So far the prosecution (which is currently presenting its case) has dragged out lurid pictures of how the prison was messed up--prepared and taken in the ten days the guards had to "fix things up" following the rebellion. Yet none of those pictures tie any of the defendents to the destruction.

The prosecution has also brought out weapons --broomstick handles, etc. (in a container that included roaches and other normal inhabitants of the Tombs). "They're called weapons when they're used by inmates for two days. The Corrections Department has had them for 20-30 years," said Curtis Brown in his opening statement.

Right now the prosecution is starting its long parade of guards and presumably some prisoners. In fact, Daniel O'Connor, the only white inmate indicted

in the rebellion, was charged after he refused to cooperate with prosecution attempts to get him to testify against the 7.

The trial continues, but as Ricardo de Leon points out, "We have gone through all this, because we refuse to submit, to accept the unacceptable."

And as Curtis Brown put it in his opening statement: "For three or seven of us to be blamed for a rebellion by 280 men is an attempt to vindicate a corrupt and degenerate system."

Please send any money you can for the defense of the Tombs 7 to the Prison Justice Committee, att. Romona Ripson, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY,, 10003

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WOMAN FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF SEATTLE GRAND JURY GOES TO JAIL UNTIL SEPT. 1973

SEATTLE (LNS) -- "Grand juries are currently being used not merely to indict those who commit crimes but as overt tools of political oppression. These 'fishing expeditions' are used by the government to repress any movement that seeks meaningful social change.

"I am a student. I have never been arrested, but I cannot in good conscience risk having my friends and acquaintances harassed by governmental agencies..."

With that, Sylvia Brown, a student at Barnard College, was sent off to jail on May 19 (until Sept. 1973) after refusing to answer any questions in front of a grand jury in Seattle. The grand jury, before which Guy Goodwin of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department is acting as prosecutor, is looking into "interstate transportation of stolen property, mail fraud, false statements to a bank, and conspiracy." The insinuation by the Justice Department is that money from these sources is being used to finance the weather underground.

It seems that Sylvia was called before the grand jury because she visited Matthew Landy Steen in jail. Steen was indicted for defrauding a New York bank by buying traveler's checks and then reporting them lost at various locations across the country. Sylvia was home to visit her parents in Seattle and a friend suggested that she visit Steen, whom she hardly knew, because he was lonely.

After that one visit, the FBI started harassing her and then she was subpoenaed. When she appeared in front of the jury whe was asked such questions as:

"Name every person you have lived with for the last two years"; "Name every job you have had for the last two years"; "Name every phone number you have had for the past two years." When she refused to answer she was given transactional immunity (nothing she talked about could ever be used against her in a case) but she refused it on the grounds that though she couldn't be prosecuted, other people would be implicated, whom Goodwin could then subpoena.

For refusing the immunity, Sylvia was found in contempt of court and will go to jail, apparently until she either decides to testify or until the term of the grand jury is over -- Sept. 1973. But the contempt charge, like the grand jury itself, is renewable.

As lawyers point out, since Steen has already been indicted, there was no point in calling a grand jury (since the purpose of grand juries is supposedly to issue indictments for specific crimes). But then Goodwin is an old hand at "fishing expeditions."

He has acted as the prosecutor in practically every recent grand jury, in fact he is now commuting back and forth between Seattle and Los Angeles, where there's another grand jury going on, supposedly looking into a bombing that took place about a year ago at the University of Calif. at Santa Barbara. A while back a woman was brought up on state conspiracy charges and the case was dropped for lack of evidence. But the Justice Department seems to be picking it up again anyway.

It's not clear whether or not Goodwin really believes that there is a radical network to rip off credit cards and travelers checks to finance the underground or whether he's just using that theory as an excuse to pull in a lot of people directly or indirectly associated with the movement. "Nobody knows what Guy Goodwin is thinking," said one radical lawyer. "Goodwin is paranoid -- he thinks the whole world is in a conspiracy against the Justice Department. He thinks there is a monolithic national conspiracy to embarrass the FBI."

In any case, with the Supreme Court decision on May 22 which legalizes use immunity (in which what you testify about in front of a grand jury can be used against you if they supposedly get the same information from "independent" sources) it's expected that Goodwin is going to be busier than ever. "The Internal Security Division is going to run wild," said the lawyer.

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GOVERNMENT SPENDS TWICE AS MUCH HIDING INFO AS HANDING IT OUT, SAYS CONGRESSMAN

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- The government is spending twice as much to hide information as it spends on public information programs, according to Rep. Moorhead of Pennsylvania. The congressman's figures, which may exclude a lot of secret funding for secrecy programs, total $126.3 million for classification and $64 million for information programs.

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TEEN-AGE GUERRILLAS LIFT ANTI-SHOPLIFTING FLIC

DUNDALK, Md. (LNS) -- Local merchants hoping to cure teenage shoplifting arranged to have a movie entitled "Caught" shown at local schools. But before they could start showing it, someone broke into the messenger van which held the film and stole it. The thief has not yet been caught. -30-

TUPAMAROS EXPOSE U.S. ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY

LIBERATION News Service

SANTIAGO, Chile (LNS) -- The Tupamaros urban guerrilla organization in Uruguay has released documents revealing substantial U.S. intervention in the Uruguayan government's efforts to suppress revolutionaries. The documents were sent to Uruguayan legislators at the end of April.

On April 14, the government of Uruguay had responded to the growing revolutionary movement with a declaration of "internal war." The declaration gives the government broad powers of search and seizure and puts the country's court system under military law. The week before, Tupamaros executed a former under secretary of the interior and three other officials in reprisal for the torture of political prisoners.

The economy of Uruguay, which is based largely on exports of farm products, has been severely hit since the 1950's by falling prices on the world market. The result has been lagging development at home and, in the past ten years, salaries have decreased by 47%, while the cost of living has skyrocketed (prices shot up 20% in 1971). Low wages and a government begging for foreign capital have made things look pretty good to U.S. corporations -- during the last two years the penetration of the Uruguayan economy by U.S. manufacturers and banking interests has increased drastically.

Until 1969, U.S. interests in Uruguay did not regard the Tupamaro guerrillas as a real threat to their ventures. But the takeover of an Uruguayan town in that year by the guerrillas convinced the CIA coordinator working with the authorities in Montevideo (Uruguay's capital) that they were up against serious revolutionaries.

The government has increasingly used terror tactics against revolutionaries in the past few years, but with minimal effect on the growing guerrilla movement. The information unearthed by the Tupamaros indicates that the U.S. has stepped in.

The papers contain declarations by police photographer Nelson Bardesio-- now being held by the Tupamaros in the Peoples' Jail-- which directly link the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo to an anti-guerrilla commando group similar to the Brazilian "Death Squads". According to Bardesio, this group was responsible for the torture-murder of Hector Castagneto, a young leftist who disappeared several months ago.

Among those implicated in the murder are the former Uruguayan Under Secretary of Interior, Acosta y Lara, and two officials of the U.S. controlled Office of Information and Intelligence (D.I.I.), Assistant Commissioner Delega and Director-in-Chief Victor Castiglioni.

The commando group was originated by Acosta y Lara and organized by an Air-Force colonel and a police official who was one of Acosta y Lara's closest associates under the previous Pacheco government. It is one of at least six para-military terrorist groups now operating in Uruguay. Other groups include J.U.P (Arise Uruguayan Youth), an armed neo-fascist youth group also begun by Acosta y Lara and D.A.M., whose initials stand for Daniel A. Mitrioni, a CIA agent advising Uruguayan police who was kidnapped and executed by the Tupamaros in August, 1970.

The activities of these groups include bombing the homes and offices of leftists and leftist groups; the kidnapping, torture and murder of suspected Tupamaros, attacks on the families of accused guerrillas, and smuggling arms.

An office in the Ministry of Interior is used as operating headquarters by the right-wing terrorists.

The Office of Information and Intelligence (D.I.I.) was recently created with funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) as part of a program to modernize and reorganize Uruguay's police force. It was under the direct control of A.I.D. advisor William Cantrell. According to Bardesio, who at one time was his personal chauffeur, Cantrell was an agent of the CIA and worked with the U.S. Embassy channeling funds into D.I.I. and providing intelligence information. Cantrell has recently left the country.

Contacts between the D.I.I. and the U.S. Embassy take place casually, almost openly. After Cantrell's departure, contacts were switched to the Victoria Plaza Hotel, where D.I.I. chief Victor Castiglioni meets with an American known only as "Roberto".

Castiglioni also has an assistant in police headquarters who helps keep the U.S. government informed. He is Raul La Paz, chief of the Police Intelligence Records Division. Each morning, La Paz prepares the Embassy's "daily mail," which includes records requested by the Embassy, copies of the day's dispatches and reports, and tapes of all tapped telephone conversations. The "mail" is carried to and from the Embassy by jeep with armed guard every day between 10am and noon.

The entire operation takes place with the full knowledge of the Chief of Police and the Minister of Interior.

The United States' friends outside of Uruguay are also helping to fight the Tupamaros. Through contact with the Brazilian Embassy, Acosta y Lara arranged for some D.I.I. agents to receive training in that country by members of the "Death Squads". These squads are composed of off-duty members of the U.S. trained and equipped Brazilian police force who hunt down and execute suspected leftists.

The D.I.I. agents returned to Uruguay with .38 calibre revolvers which were supplied to Acosta y Lara's fascist youth group. Two of these "specially-trained" agents also participated in the murder of young Castagneto, who was singled out because his sister is a suspected Tupamaro.

The Tupamaros' analysis of the terrorist groups is that they are an attempt to provoke them and involve them in a series of little wars with the extreme right, diverting their revolutionary energy from the larger war for liberation

against the Uruguayan and international ruling class.

Although the Tupamaros are avoiding the trap, the U.S. and Brazil's vested interest in their suppression, together with the imperialists' considerable experience in repression techniques, means that the right-wing Uruguayan commandos will probably continue.

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(Prepared from the Tupamaros Notice to the Public published in Punto Final, May 9, 1972 and from documents published by the Chilean Socialist Party.)

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[Note to editors: See graphics section for photos to go with this story.]

OHIO PRISON ROCK FESTIVAL

COLUMBUS, O. (LNS)--About five months ago, in an attempt to pacify the liberal community's objections to prison conditions, officials at the Ohio Penitentiary allowed the formation of the Ohio Penitentiary Rock Music Club. The thirty-three prisoners, mostly black, who joined were granted permission to practice for two hours every Saturday afternnon. On Saturday, May 3, they had their first concert--quite an event for them mostly because it gave them a chance to get together with each other and with visitors from the outside.

The afternoon of music, which included rock and jazz performed by various combinations of the inmates, was attended by the entire club (all the other 1900 inmates had to stay in their cells) and 250 guests and friends.

The prisoners and the rock music club members all know that the formation of the club is mostly a PR ploy by prison officials to try to offset the public scandal over prison conditions. And prison officials know they know. Just about the only people who don't know are the Ohioans who read about it in their newspapers. Those who made the trip to attend the concert found the prisoners glad to enjoy the temporary relaxation of the situation, but always overshadowed by and anxious to talk about the everyday cruelties of prison life.

The prisoners performed on a stage at the end of the cafeteria. Behind them on the wall was a colored mural depicting the signs of the zodiac. There used to be a picnic scene there with carriages and chestnut horses and men with top hats and ladies in white, but the prisoners painted over it after a sitdown strike in April.

In the past few months there has been a lot of trouble at the Ohio pen which is located right in the middle of downtown Columbus. Three prisoners have been killed and there have been several sitdown strikes to try to draw attention to the bad conditions in the prison.

Built in 1877, the maximum security prison is one of the worst in the country. There is no facility for the treatment of drug addicts, the overcrowded conditions have reduced recreation to almost nill, and job training is limited to either work in the prison laundry or the manufacture of cheap trinkets for the prison gift shop (prisoners are paid $6 a month--a recent raise from the previous $4 a month).

The prison's most famous inmate is Ahmed Evans who was railroaded to death row for the death of three policemen during a '68 Cleveland ghetto rebellion. His case is still being fought in the courts and Ahmed keeps in touch with other prisoners as much as possible.

Prisoners are locked in their cells from 3:30 until 7 the next morning and lights are out at 9:30.

Many of those who have participated in the sitdown strikes have been thrown in solitary confinement, the "hole" as it is called in the Ohio pen. The hole is a cell in the punishment block with nothing in it except a sheetless tick mattress and a stopped-up toilet. Showers and brushing teeth are forbidden.

"New modern facilities", located way off in the middle of the Ohio countryside near a town called Lucasville, have been in the works for two or three years. But, now officials claim the prisoners will be moved in a month's time, out of sight, out of reach of supporters in the city, and out of mind for liberals who have expressed concern over the condition.

When that goes through, even the scant contact with the outside world prisoners now enjoy, such as the rock concert, will be greatly reduced.

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GIS IN WEST GERMANY DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR ON MEMORIAL DAY

SCHWEINFURTH, W. Germany (LNS)--Over 100 GIs and some 20 wives and children demonstrated on Memorial Day in Schweinfurth, West Germany, against the war in Vietnam. The GIs, black and white, met first in a park, then marched to Ledwards Barracks, chanting, "Peace Now," and "1-2-3-4, We Don't Want Your Fucking War."

Panicky MPs closed the gate at the barracks but the GIs continued their march through the U.S. Army housing area and through the town to Conn Barracks. There, Major Langston, commanding officer of the 3d Bn 7th ADA (a rocket unit, from which many of the demonstrating GIs came),ordered 50 MPs to attack the demonstration. Many GIs were hurt by the stick-wielding MPs and several were arrested, but to date it is uncertain what the army intends to charge them with.

"Guess Peace is subversive," said one of the participants.

The GIs included many active-duty Vietnam vets, who have formed a chapter of VVAW. Schweinfurth, a relatively isolated industrial town between Frankfurt and the East German border, has had little "political activity" in the past but it seems that this quiet is over. --30--

(Thanks to RITA Act for this short)

[See packets #423, 424 for photos of Buffalo Creek to go with this story]

"THE DAM FAILURE WAS NO ACCIDENT":
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATES BUFFALO CREEK FLOOD

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Early Saturday morning Feb. 26, after nearly a week of heavy rains, a series of three dams in the mountains of West Virginia collapsed pouring 175,000,000 gallons of water and refuse from the Buffalo Creek coal mine into the creek. The water-borne refuse swept 17 miles down the steep valley, killing 118 people and destroying several hundred homes that once made up the town of Buffalo Creek, W. Virginia.

Pittston, the coal company who owned the mine, called it an "act of God", but the survivors of the disaster, who had been complaining for over 10 years that the dam wasn't safe, thought otherwise. Immediately they set out to lay the blame where it belonged--an uphill fight since neither Pittston nor the state of West Virginia was eager to claim responsibility.

Governor Moore appointed a committee of eight --most of them had coal connections--to investigate the tragedy. But the group took a month before they met for the first time and has yet to call any witnesses or examine evidence. The fact that the governor appointed officials who were supposed to be responsible for preventing such tragedies, for instance the state's Director of Natural Resources, Ira Latimer (who interestingly enough had been at the dam site the day before it burst) and Elizabeth Hallinan, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, caused quite a stir in the community. One miner likened the appointments to Nixon selecting Lt. Calley to investigate the massacre of My Lai.

But now the chickens have come home to roost. In the opening two days of hearings before the Senate Labor Subcommittee investigating the disaster, Garth Fuquay, an engineer with the Army Corps of Engineers, testified that the dam was built using a faulty concept that could only result in its collapse. Fuquay's report on May 31 "makes clear that the dam failure was no accident," said subcommittee chairman Harrison A. Williams. The engineer said that the dam could have been made safe, but only at "enormous cost."

The dam at the top of the deep valley which gave way taking the other two dams with it, served two conflicting functions. It was a place for dumping mine waste and it was also a filter for the "black water" that comes from washing coal. The water was clarified by seeping through the dam and then pumped back for reuse. The dam was built on a layer of sediment from the pool of water below it providing, according to the engineer, "a very poor foundation".

Evidence presented before the subcommittee pointed to the fact that there were hints of trouble even before the dam collapsed. The "black water" had started to seep into the pool below the dam indicating that the water was pushing holes through the sediment.

Pittston, which operates 76 mines and also owns, among other things, 80% of the Brinks armored car service, has been cited 5,000 times for safety violations since the Coal Mine Health and Safety law finally went into effect in 1970 after a long hard struggle by reform miners--without the help of their union. Pittston's fines now total $1 million but, according to Williams, none have been paid.

Pittston president Nicholas T. Camicia, claimed before the subcommittee that the dam was built "by experienced coal mining men" and that it was similar to other dams in the area. In response to the fact that the company has not paid one of its safety violation fines, Camicia said they were awaiting the outcome of court appeals.

The subcommittee's investigation into Buffalo Creek will continue and more damning evidence will be leveled at Pittston though it is unclear what if any action will be taken against the company. Meanwhile the remaining citizens of this small mining town are trying to pick up the pieces.

For those who read about a tragedy like Buffalo Creek in the papers there's an awful sinking feeling just imagining what it must be like. But to actually see the twisted, smashed houses or to know people who died there, is another experience altogether. In the following story, Don Stillman, an editor of the Miner's Voice, tells about a friend of his who died up Buffalo Creek that morning.

* * *

No one ever called him "John". It was always "Big John". He limped some and used a crutch when he walked. More often than not, he was waving the crutch in the air as he talked about the coal companies and what they were doing to the hills and people of southern West Virginia where he grew up.

"Big John" Bailey, like so many men and women in Appalachia, was forced to trade his health for a paycheck. The fine particles of coal dust had already begun to corrode his lungs when he was laid off in the 50's. Economic recession had slowed America's great industrial machine and the operators were introducing fancy new machinery that could mine as much coal in an hour as three men could in a day. They didn't need "Big John" anymore so he and about 300,000 others were let go.

He moved to Cleveland and worked in a slaughter house until he caught his leg in a piece of machinery. Life in the city didn't suit "Big John" and soon he moved back to Logan County, West Virginia and settled up Buffalo Creek.

His 24 years as a coal miner had taken their toll. "Big John" had to sleep with three pillows propping up his head so he could breath at night and sometimes in the winter he'd have to keep the windows wide open for air.

There's no cure for black lung. It's a slow death usually, with a lot of coughing and wheezing and gasping for breath that can last for years. The lungs just don't work because they are covered with coal dust, preventing the bloodstream from getting enough oxygen. When it gets bad, you have to quit work. Walking upstairs becomes difficult and simple mountain pleasures like fishing and hunting are im-

possible.

"Big John" Bailey had black lung, but he didn't believe what the coal operators and company doctors kept telling him: that his breathing problem came from smoking cigarettes. He joined with other disabled miners and formed the Black Lung Association, which, under the leadership of Arnold Miller, won a compensation bill in the state legislature in West Virginia.

He would show up at every rally, every meeting in the coal camps and union halls. After the black lung bill passed, "Big John" kept going from mine to mine, telling the men that their top union leadership in the United Mine Workers had failed them. He loved the UMW and wanted to see it return to its earlier militancy. The union was the one force strong enough to counter-balance the tremendous power of the coal companies, but under W.A. (Tony) Boyle it began to function as the labor relations branch of the industry.

"Big John" thought that the UMW he helped organize should use its power to improve the health and safety conditions that resulted in a miner being killed almost every working day. And he wanted to see his union begin to work to improve conditions off the job as well as on. Lack of doctors and hsopitals, poor schools, roads destroyed by overweight coal trucks, dangerous dams made of coal waste that theatened entire hollows and other conditions all bothered him.

He lived in Lundage on Buffalo Creek, a few miles below the Pittston Company's Buffalo Mining operation at Lorado. The slag from the mine was dumped across Buffalo Creek, creating a man-made dam that back up as much as five million cubic feet of water during the rainy season. The sloppy contraction of the dam bothered "Big John" and his neighbors up the creek. They started a petition drive in 1963, asking the governor of West Virginia to have the dam checked. Meetings were held and letters-to-the editor were written. It's a familiar story in West Virginia--everyone knew but no one cared--except the people who lived up Buffalo hollow.

"Big John" found that meetings and letters and crutch-waving weren't working. He kept saying the dam was a sword hanging over the heads of everyone up and down Buffalo Hollow. Early on a rainy morning at the end of February, the sword fell. They're still finding bodies in the mud and rubble.

At least 120 persons were killed when the Pittston dam gave way. "Big John" Baily, his wife and stepdaughter were among them. Their town was almost entirely washed away by the force of the flood as it wound its way down the 17-mile hollow. About 5,000 people were left homeless in the 14 coal camps on Buffalo Creek.

The Pittston Co. had little to say publicly about the disaster, except that it was "an act of God". West Virginia politicians removed their mouths from the coal company troughs long enough to utter their collective concurrence. God refused to raise His voice in reply, but He didn't need to. Pittston may have called it an act of God, but the people of Logan County called it murder. -30-

[Thanks to Win Magazine for the above.]

BLACK WATERS

I come from the mountains, Kentucky's my home
Where the wild deer and black bear so lately did roam
By the clear rushing waterfalls the wildflowers dream
And through every green valley there runs a clear stream
Now there are seeds of destruction on every hand
And there's only black water run down through the land
Sad scenes of destruction on every hand
Black waters, black waters run down through our land

O the quail she's a pretty bird, she sings a sweet tongue
In the roots of tall timbers she nestles her young
But the hillsides explode with a dynamite roar
And the voices of small birds will sound there no more
And the hillsides come sliding so awful and grand
And the flooding black waters rise over the land
Sad scenes of destruction on every hand
Black waters, black waters run down through our land

In the rising of the springtime we planted our corn
At the ending of the springtime we buried our son
In the summer comes a nice man, says everythings fine
My employer just requires a new way to his mine
Then they threw down my mountain and buried my corn
And the grave on the hillside's a mile deeper down
And the man stands and talks with his hat in his hand
And the poisonous waters rise over my land.
Sad scenes of destruction on every hand
Black waters, black waters run down through our land

I ain't got much money, not much of a home
We own our own land but the land's not our own
But if I had ten million, somewheres thereabouts
I'd buy Perry County and run 'em all out
Sit down on the porch with my babe in my hand
And watch the clear water run down through our land
Now wouldn't that be like the old Promised Land
Black waters, black waters no more in our land

--words and music by
Jean Ritchie
Viper, Kentucky

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"VOLUNTEER FOR VIETNAM" CAMPAIGN FLOPS WITH GIS IN WEST GERMANY

FRANKFURT, W. Germany(LNS)--Don't tell any GIs stationed in West Germany that the U.S. is withdrawing from Vietnam. They're likely to get violent. A recent "advertising campaign" on AFN (Armed Forces Radio and Television Network) aimed at getting GIs to volunteer for duty in Vietnam with such come-ons as "Volunteer for Vietnam--higher pay, NO INCOME TAX on your pay, more 'R&R' (rest and recuperation leaves)" has flopped miserably. So now the army is back to ordering men to Vietnam. But the brass' problems aren't over--the desertion rate is going up, up, up.

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(Thanks to RITA Act for this short)

EATING IT! FROM HERE TO 2001

by Judith Van Allen

LIBERATION News Service

(Editors note: The following article is excerpted from a much longer one that appeared in the May issue of Ramparts. Judith Van Allen has also co-authored a book with Gene Marine called Food Pollution, The Violation of Our Inner Ecology (Holt, Rinehart and Winston)

In 1970 there were approximately three and a half billion people in the world. At least half and probably two-thirds of them were undernourished, malnourished or starving. In the United States, o only half of all families had a "good" diet by the United States Dept. of Agriculture's fairly loose standards. One in five families had "poor" diets--a 15% increase over 1955. Cases of kwashiorkor and other starvation diseases were "discovered" in migrant workers' camps and on Indian reservations.

In January 1970 the Institute of Food Technologists announced "SOS/70"--an effort to get food scientists and food technologists to focus their skills on feeding the hungry millions.

Then, in May at its annual convention, the 10,000 member IFT presented its annual food technology industrial achievement award to General Foods' Cool Whip--a "non-dairy whipped topping." Cool Whip is mostly water, sugar and vegetable oil, with gums and emulsifiers to make it stick together, and artificial color and flavor to make it taste "even better" than whipped cream. It has almost no nutritional value. Where I shop it costs 36 cents for 4 1/2 ounces. And of course it comes in white molded plastic containers.

The futuristic food about which the food technologists dream is not the inexpensive, protein, vitamin, and mineral-rich food needed by the poor. Food technologist much prefer technological "miracles", fabulous somethings made out of nothing with a good profit margin, designed for purchase by the overfed affluent--and by anyone else who can be conned into buying them. The shape of tomorrow's food, for America and for the world, is t to be, according to the industry's Doctor Jekylls, just like today's only more so.

The problem is that the big profits aren't in food food--fruits, vegetables, milk, meat or Crunchy Granola. The big profits are in making fancy things out of cheap materials--snacks, breakfast foods, desserts, soft drinks.

In 1970 the Agriculture Dept. (USDA) reported that during the previous two generations, the proportion of calories that Americans eat in the form of starches has dropped from 68 to 48 percent, while the proportion in the form of sugar and other sweeteners has soared from 32 to 52 percent. The average American eats his or her own weight in sugar every year.

Our per capita consumption of milk, fresh fruits and vegetables has been declining steadily. replaced to a considerable extent by sweet snacks, sweet soft drinks, presweetened breakfast cereals and the sugar-water-vegetable oil emulsions we call "non-dairy creamers," "filled milk" and "whipped toppings."

And synthetic additives. There are now perhaps 3000 additives in use, and we each eat three pounds of them a year. The kinds of food on the drawing board of the food-industrial complex wouldn't be possible without all those emulsifiers, flavors, colors, sweeteners, texturizers, stabilizers, thickeners, anti-oxidants and preservatives.

This trend will continue, says V.D. Ludington, vice president, Corporate Research, General Foods:

"We are moving gradually into a world of designed consumer foods. Natural farm produce such as milk, potatoes and grains are no longer just complete foods to be eaten as part of a meal. They have become ever-expanding sources of raw materials to be utilized as building blocks for new (and) more diverse...synthetic foods."

There is even an ideological rationale for all this: it is the result of our free choice. There is an "acceptablility revolution" going on, led by the young, who will "eat anything." Older, affluent Americans, bored with the same old foods, also want ever new and exciting taste treats.

So the food industry responds to this "consumer demand" and serves its "boss," the consumer. It is a service lightly borne, however; in the words of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, "Most Americans like to try something different, a trait that makes the job of creative food technology doubly exciting!"

The food industry's propaganda runs a close second to its products for nausea level, and has just about as much to do with consumer "demand" or consumer need We buy what they choose to sell, and we pay the costs of their telling us that it's what we want. It's a $125 billion a year business, and it controls what we eat now and what we'll eat tomorrow.

Beyond that, the less money or time you have, the more your choices are controlled. If you live where you can grow some of your own food, and if you have the leisure to do it, you can partially escape the control. If you're vice president of a food conglomerate, you can pay somebody to get you whatever you want. For the rest of us it's back to the supermarket and the 37 varieties of Sugar Frosted Junkies.

The "food industry" is not just the folks who frost the Junkies. It is a huge and complex interlocking system: a set of oligopolies which exerts control over appended foundations, government agencies and congressional committees, university research and training centers. The oligopolies control information about food through their vast advertising expenditures and through an army of paid and unpaid propagandists -- from "experts" who testify before Congress to newspaper and magazine food editors to home economics teachers who use industry handouts for "nutrition education."

Food editors of newspapers all over the country are supplied with handouts of recipes and stories which feature company products. The editors are held in docile captivity, not only by the amount of

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advertising revenue newspapers get from food chains and manufacturers, but by a steady bombardment with gifts ("food samples", liquor, appliances) plus numerous junkets every year that masquerade as food tours, conferences and contests.

Women's magazines, even more dependent on industry ads and the same gift-junket pattern, are mouthpieces for the industry -- no real criticism, but lots of pictures of food and lots of fad diets.

More than 65 percent of television ad revenue comes from the food industry, and thus the networks are not likely to offend the food industry either. In the television industry it was considered an act of great moral courage for NBC to follow the Public Broadcasting System in "exposing" the meat-packing industry.-- at the rate such courage builds, we may expect to see another expose in, say, another ten years.

Public school teachers are loaded with glossy industry pamphlets and posters which teach how nutritious white bread, fat and sugar are, and encourage children to regard from six to eight ounces of meat a day as not only a desirable but even a necessary part of their diet. They also teach, of course, that Food Additives Are Our Friends.

The food industry reaches into our lives, our homes, our minds, from the first time we toddle to the television set and see a cartoon about our friend Quake, the superhero, selling us Quangeroos ("the new marvelous orange-flavored pre-sweetened breakfast treat!").

In the last 30 years, through mergers and the gobbling up of small companies, the food industry has consolidated itself and its control over what we eat. Retail chains are moving into manufacturing and processing, and manufacturers (like Del Monte for instance) into growing.

In the same period, our food has been increasingly processed, so that what we eat today is "food" almost completely devitalized, with its important and necessary ingredients largely battered, heated, frozen or pulverized out of it. Sometimes they put back a few nutrients, call the food "enriched," and charge us extra for the favor.

Americans already spend 35 percent of the national food budget on "convenience"; that will go up. We already have dehydrated soups, instant mashed potatoes ("convenience foods"), complete frozen dinners and items like frozen pizza ("compound foods") and good old Cool Whip ("formula foods"). Coming up are more freeze-dried, dehydrated, instant, pre-sweetened, pre-cut, measured and seasoned foods -- "containerized eating." The containers will be boiling bags, and your stove will have a boiling well to boil them in. Our gluttonous share of the world's animal resources will be protected as long as possible, the meat to come in pre-cut bagged portions to pop into our boiling wells or into instant-cooking microwave ovens.

Projections of this kind all assume that a minority of less than a third of the world's population -- the affluent classes in the industrially developed countries -- can maintain their control of two-thirds of the world's resources. They assume that we can continue to import protein foods from the protein-starving nations of the Third World, and feed these foods (e.g., soybeans and peanuts, or the protein-enriched oilseed cakes left after the oil is pressed out, or fish meal) to our cattle, pigs and chickens to provide us with meat. In return, we can continue to send them grains, as long as we have surpluses. After that, they'll just have to find a way to feed themselves.

Not that the food industry isn't willing to "help" -- if it's profitable enough. They do not of course advocate that we leave the peanuts in Nigeria, the fish meal in Peru or the beef in Argentina. Instead they will develop products using American and sometimes locally grown soybeans or other crops as the raw material "building blocks" for formula foods. With money from the government's Agency for International Development (AID), American firms are test-marketing in Latin America their "new protein drinks" -- soft drinks with a dollop of soy protein. European, Japanese and South African firms are doing the same thing for Africa and Asia.

Almost all grant programs have the same goal; the development of "economically viable" industries industries in the food-deficit nations. "Economically viable" means privately profitable, whether to Americans, Europeans or local elites. More often than not, it's Americans.

In 1968, for instance, AID awarded a contract to General Oceanology, Inc. of Boston, to do studies of building plants in South Korea and Chile for the production of fish protein concentrate (FPC) -- an odorless, tasteless white powder which can be added to ordinary foods in the diet as a high-quality protein supplement. The contractor reported that although there is malnutrition in Korea among

certain groups -- pregnant and nursing women, weaning infants, pre-school children, and lower-income groups...there is no valid economic reason for starting an FPC industry in Korea.

The report did note somewhat wistfully, however, that "if [FPC] can be imported inexpensively, [it] would be a big help in decreasing malnutrition in Korea." The Chilean site, on the other hand, was approved -- because the Chilean government was prepared to buy from 50 to 60 percent of the plant's output for child-feeding programs.

The report demonstrates, well enough, the food industry's priorities. If outside-funded research turns up a profitable possibility, the food industry can and will move in. If not, it can set up conferences called SOS/70 or 71 or 72, and go back to its Cool Whip.

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"The war will never end because the Americans need it for the support of their industries. If this war ended, then the Americans would have to make war in some other country for the sake of their economic development. The war is part of the policy of the United States Government." -- one of U.S.' allies, Lt. Minh of the Saigon army.

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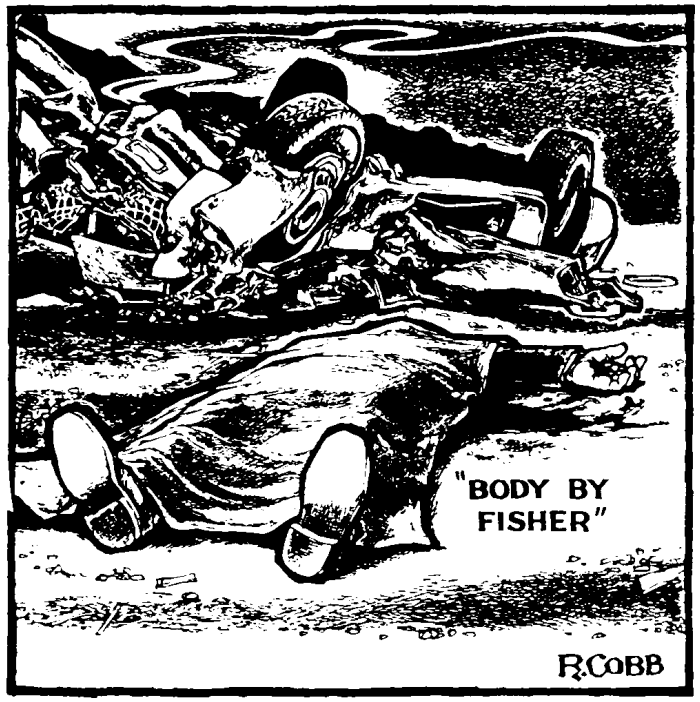
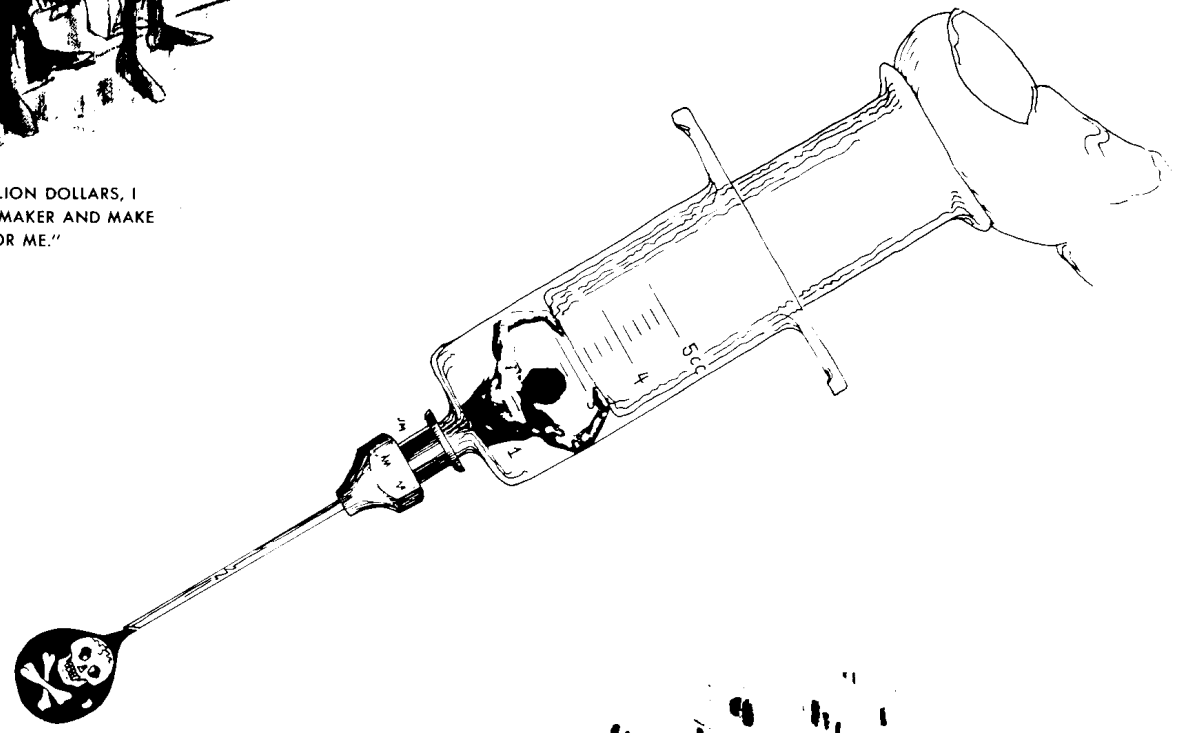
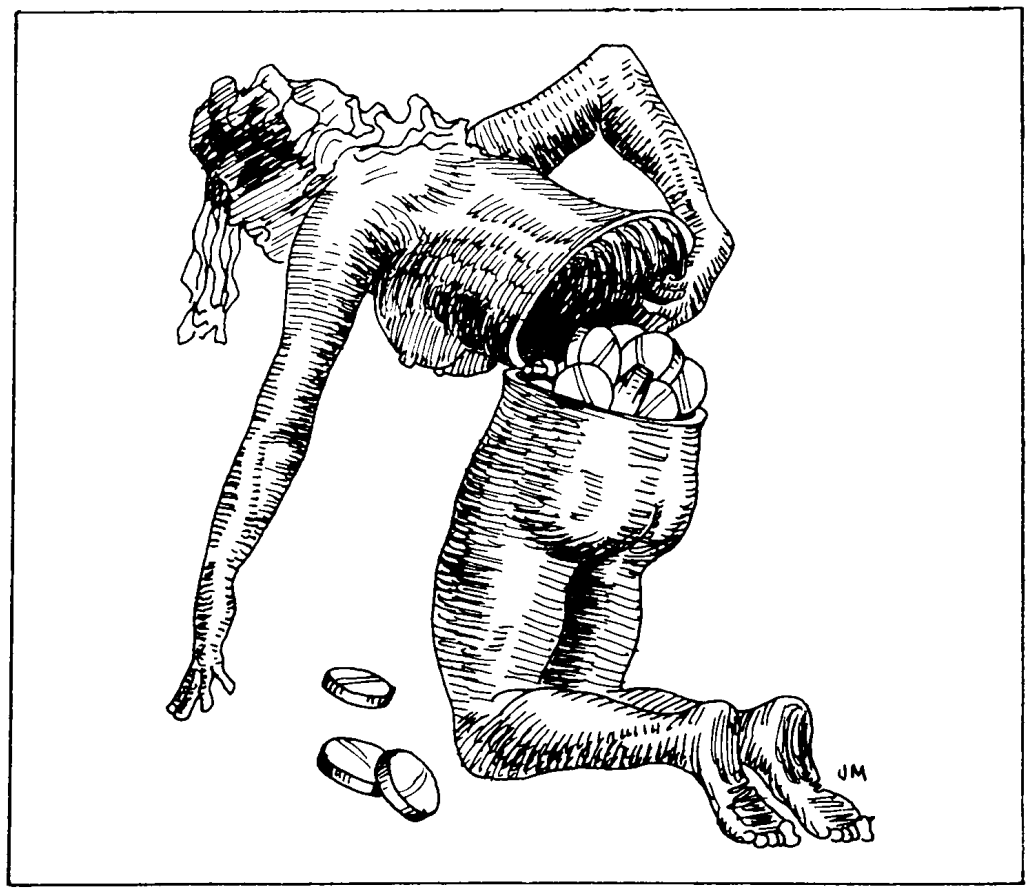
TOP: Young boys study to become PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) members in hospital of liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau, West Africa. See African Liberation Day March story in this packet. Photo by Mike Shuster. Credit LNS.

BOTTOM: Young girl in liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau. See African Liberation Day Parade story in this packet. Photo by Mike Shuster. Credit LNS.



"I BET IF I HAD A MILLION DOLLARS, I COULD HIRE AN IMAGE MAKER AND MAKE YOU VOTE FOR ME."





TOP RIGHT: Computer dike
Credit LNS

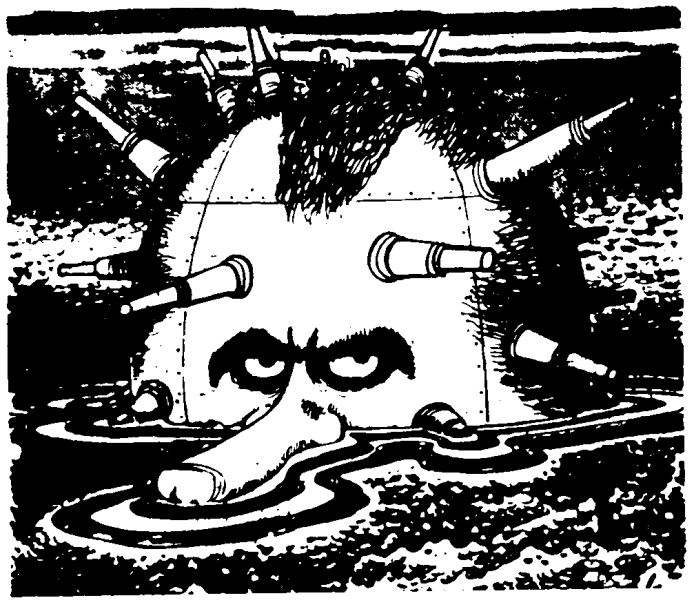
TOP LEFT: Addict vs. the needle
Credit john mack/LNS

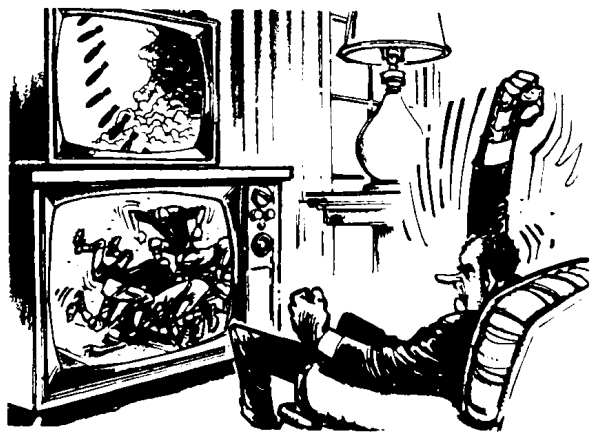
MIDDLE RIGHT: Shadow of Justice
Credit Mockingbird/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Million dollar
bet Credit/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Woman and the pill
Credit john mack/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Body by Fisher
Credit LNS





"Hit 'em again! Hit 'em again! Harder! Harder!"

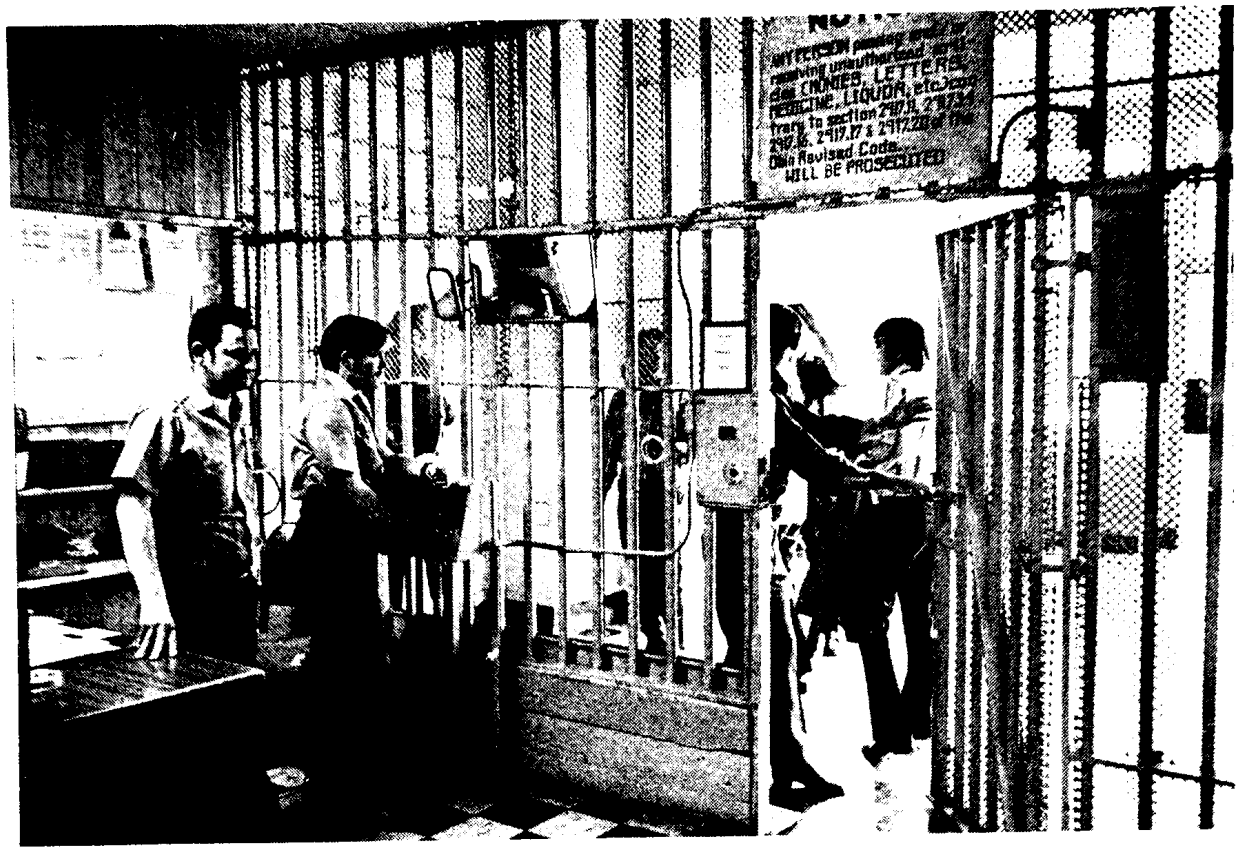
"TWELVE COUPONS, TWO HORSES, ONE CAR, ONE DOLL, THREE GRAINS OF WHOLE WHEAT DERIVATIVE—DON'T TELL ME THAT'S NOT NUTRITIOUS!"

TOP RIGHT: Cereal cartoon
Credit LNS
(See food story on page 11)

LEFT: Chinese paper cut of scene from African Liberation Struggle. (Can be used with story on African Liberation Day March in this packet) Credit/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Nixon- armchair warrior
Credit Freedom Reader/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Nixon mine
Credit Daily World/LNS


LETTERS,
LIQUOR, etc.
Ohio Revised Code.
WILL BE PROSECUTED